# **EXHIBIT A**

Sepharose® Page 1 of 1

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68100 CL28300

Description 28300 Sepharose® 2B 60-200 µm bead diameter 4R200 September 48 40-165 um head dismeter Sepharose® 6B 6% Seaded Agarose, 45-165 µm (wet), fractionation range 10,000-1,000.000 Da (dextrans)

Sepharose® CL-2B Cross-linked CL48200 Sepharose<sup>®</sup> CL-4E Cross-linked Sepharose® CL-6B Cross-linked

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SEPHAROSE

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# **ProductInformation**

SEPHAROSE CL

### SEPHAROSE AND SEPHAROSE CL GEL FILTRATION MEDIA Exact replacement for Product Code 84963

The information below is abstracted, for customer convenience, from a supplier technical manual and a supplier information sheet. Complete copies of supplier data are available upon request from Sigma Research Technical Service.

	Name and the state of the state							
CHARACTERISTICS								
	Broad fractionation range     High exclusion limits     Negligible non-specific adsorption     Appearance: white suspension	Broad fractionation range     High exclusion limits     Negligible non-specific adsorption     Excellent chemical and physical stability						

### PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

- Appearance: white suspension

Sepharose is a beaded agarose gel filtration medium with a broad fractionation range. Three different agarose contents are available: 2%, 4% and 6%, designated 2B, 4B and 6B, respectively. As agarose concentration increases porosity decreases, thus increasing rigidity and altering the fractionation range; nucleic acids and polysaccharides with modelular weights up to -4X10° can be separated on Sepharose 2B.

Sepharose CL is a cross-linked derivative of Sepharose, prepared by reacting Sepharose with 2,3-dibromopropanol under strongly alkaline conditions. After cross-linking, the gel is desulfated by alkaline hydrolysis under reducing conditions. The resulting crosslinked polysaccharide chains have a very low content of ionizable groups and better chemical and physical resistance than Sepharose, as well as improved flow properties. Porosity, however, is comparable to that of Sepharose. Three different agarose contents are available: 9%, 4% and 6%, designated CL-2B, CL-4B and CL-4B and

				respectively.				
Property	2B	4B	6B	Property	CL-2B	CL-4B	CL-6B	
MW Range:				MW Range:				
Globular Proteins	7X10 <sup>4</sup> -4X10 <sup>7</sup>	6X10 <sup>4</sup> -2X10 <sup>7</sup>	1X10 <sup>4</sup> -4X10 <sup>6</sup>	Globular Proteins	7X10 <sup>4</sup> -4X10 <sup>7</sup>	6X10 <sup>4</sup> -2X10 <sup>7</sup>	1X10 <sup>4</sup> -4X10 <sup>6</sup>	
Dextrans	1X10 <sup>5</sup> -2X10 <sup>7</sup>	3X10 <sup>4</sup> -5X10 <sup>6</sup>	1X10 <sup>4</sup> -1X10 <sup>6</sup>	Dextrans	1X10 <sup>5</sup> -2X10 <sup>7</sup>	3X10 <sup>4</sup> -5X10 <sup>6</sup>	1X10 <sup>4</sup> -1X10 <sup>6</sup>	
DNA exclusion limit	-1352 base pairs	-872 base pairs	-45-165 base pairs	DNA exclusion limit	-1353 base pairs	-872 base pairs	-45-165 base pairs	
Diameter (wet bead)	-60-200 μm	-45-165 μm	-45-154 μm	Diameter (wet bead)	-60-200 µm	-45-165 µm	-45-165 μm	
pH Range	4-9	4-0	4-9	pH Range	3-14	3-14	3-14	
Max. Pressure	40 cm H₂O	80 cm H₂O	200 cm H <sub>2</sub> O	Max. Pressure	50 cm H₂O	120 cm H₂O	>200 cm H <sub>2</sub> O	
Max. Volumetric	0.83 mL/min	0.96 mL/min	1.16 mL/min	Max.	1.25 mL/min	2.17 mL/min	2.5 mL/min	
Flow Rate Max. Linear Flow Rate	10 mL/cm²h	11.5 mL/cm²h	14 mL/cm²h	Volumetric Flow Rate Max. Linear Flow Rate	15 mL/cm <sup>2</sup> h	26 mL/cm²h	30 mL/cm <sup>2</sup> h	

#### STABILITY

Sepharose mells upon heating to 40EC, cannot be autoclaved, and the bead structure may be damaged upon freezing. Due to the presence of 3.6-anhydro-L-galactose, the matrix is resistant to biological degradation. Sepharose is stable in aqueous (including saline) solutions at pt 4-9. Use of dissociation media such as guanidine hydrochloride and urea, chaotropic salts such as KSCN, and oxidizing agents is not advisable because these reagents may disrupt the hydrogen bonds which stabilize the matrix. Sterilization can be done chemically (e.g., by treatment with DEPC).

Sepharose CL is stable in aqueous media at pH 3-14, and in organic solvents. Dissociating media and chaotropic salts may be used, but oxidizing conditions should be avoided in order to preserve the identity of the constituent sugar residues. Sepharose CL may be autoclaved repeatedly at 120EC and pH 7. The matrix is resistant to biological degradation. Flow rates may be up to 50% higher than on Sepharose with an equivalent fractionation range.

#### USAGE AND REGENERATION

Sepharose and Sepharose CL are supplied pre-swollen as suspensions in distilled water. Before packing a column, dilute the required amount of gel with starting buffer to form a thick sturry, about 75% of which is settled resin, then degas the sturry. The maximum operating pressures (shown above) should never be exceeded. Pass 2-3 column volumes (CV) of eluent through the gel to equilibrate the bed. Elution may be achieved by gravity feed or through the use of a peristaltic pump; more consistent flow rates and more reproducible separations are obtained with a pump. Sepharose contains a small number of ionic sulfate and carboxyl groups which may cause adsorption of basic proteins at low ionic strengths. Therefore, eluents with

ionic strengths exceeding 0.02 M are sometimes necessary (for example, 1RNA species have been resolved in high concentrations of ammonium sulfate, and DNA has been separated from RNA in 1.5 N NaCl). The gels can be cleaned as indicated below and stored at 4.8EC in a suitable antimicrobial agent (e.g., 20% ethanol) for indefinite time periods.

Sepharose should be cleaned in the column or batchwise with a non-ionic detergent solution.

Sepharose CL can be cleaned in the column or batchwise. Wash with at least 1 CV of 0.5 N NaCl in 0.1 N NaOH (a step which also sterilizes the resin), then with 10 CV of water (or until the eluent is at neutral pH).

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